



# ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT

**2013-14 SCHOOL YEAR**



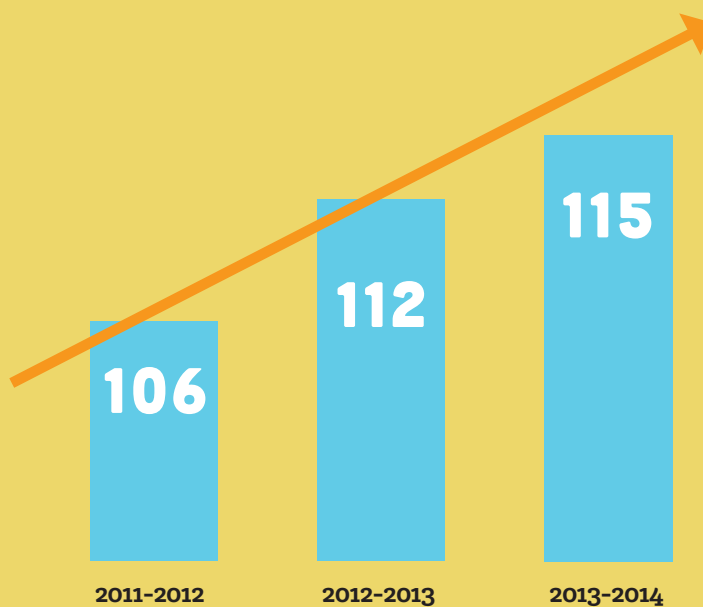
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Schools provided only **36.2 PERCENT** of federally funded breakfasts needed to reach low-income Illinois schoolchildren in 2013-2014, meaning hundreds of thousands of children were at risk of going hungry in the classroom. Illinois' low utilization rate of the National School Breakfast Program results in fewer federal dollars for school districts—Illinois leaves **\$90.4 MILLION** in federal funding on the table because schools do not serve breakfast.

### OTHER FINDINGS INCLUDE:

- Average daily participation per school has increased in Illinois during the past three years, from **106.1 STUDENTS** in 2011-2012 to **115.2 STUDENTS** in 2013-2014.
- The free and reduced-price meal eligibility rate in Illinois has increased from **60.8 PERCENT** of all students in 2011-2012 to **63.7 PERCENT** in 2013-2014.
- More than **80 SCHOOL DISTRICTS** have opted into the Community Eligibility Provision, which enables schools to provide breakfast and lunch to students at no cost.
- **ONLY FOUR OF THE 100 LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS** in Illinois provide enough breakfasts to reach the benchmark of 70 percent of possible meals served to students eligible for free and reduced-price meals.



### INCREASED AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION PER SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS



## HUNGER IN OUR SCHOOLS



**73 PERCENT** OF TEACHERS SAY THEY TEACH STUDENTS WHO REGULARLY COME TO SCHOOL HUNGRY BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ENOUGH FOOD AT HOME

**87 PERCENT** OF PRINCIPALS SAY THEY SEE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN THEIR SCHOOLS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK

**90 PERCENT** OF EDUCATORS SAY BREAKFAST IS CRITICAL TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

*Source: Share Our Strength's 2013 National "Hunger in Our Schools"*

## INTRODUCTION



# WHY BREAKFAST MATTERS

The Great Recession has left families across our state living paycheck to paycheck and struggling to make ends meet. More than 1.8 million men, women and children in Illinois are food insecure, meaning they are unsure of where or when they will receive their next meal. Many households are faced with making painful trade-offs, choosing between paying for food or paying for rent, or choosing between paying for food and medicine, or food and utilities. For these households, affording food for breakfast is a daily challenge.

On October 11, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Child Nutrition Act establishing the School Breakfast Program (SBP). The SBP is a federally assisted meal program that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free breakfasts to children in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. President Johnson remarked during the signing of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, “good nutrition is essential to good learning.”

According to Share Our Strength’s 2013 “Hunger in Our Schools” report, students who regularly eat school breakfast score 17 percent higher on standardized tests. Additionally, research by Children’s HealthWatch and Deloitte Community Involvement finds strong ties to nutrition and overall health and well-being.

Yet too many children in our state are at risk of going without a morning meal and spending every day hungry in the classroom. There are many reasons why children do not receive breakfast in Illinois. This report aims to provide a status update on breakfast while summarizing barriers and solutions to successful implementation



## FOOD INSECURITY AND OVERALL WELL-BEING

- Food insecurity early in life places a burden on children’s future abilities to work and provide for themselves and their families.
- Food insecure children are significantly more likely to be hospitalized and more likely to suffer from common illnesses such as stomachaches, headaches and colds.
- Across children of all ages, food insecurity is linked with lower academic achievement.

Sources: “Too Hungry to Learn: Food Insecurity and School Readiness,” Dr. John Cook, et al, Children’s HealthWatch Research Brief, 2013; “Ending Childhood Hunger: A Social Impact Analysis,” Robin Augustine-Thottungal, et al, Deloitte Community Involvement, 2013.

# SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN ILLINOIS

Educating 2,073,480 children is an enormous undertaking, and yet that is what happens daily in public schools across Illinois. According to the Illinois State Board of Education, there were 863 operating school districts in Illinois and 3,794 public schools in 2014. Schools, and the administrators who manage them, face an array of educational and societal challenges in preparing students for future success. District leaders are buffeted by economic forces including government funding, labor costs and property taxes. School leaders are focused on academic achievement, the effectiveness of teachers and the safety of their students. Simply ensuring a child's timely arrival and safe dismissal often consumes enormous amounts of time and attention.

Too often, nutrition becomes a lower priority. Many schools and school districts are unaware of the National School Breakfast Program. Those who do serve breakfast do so in isolation, either well before the school day or in a cafeteria far from a child's homeroom. At many schools, buses arrive after breakfasts have been served. Misconceptions exist as to the expense of the program, cleanliness, efficiency, and the possibility of serving some children two breakfasts (one at home and one at school). School breakfast is sometimes stigmatized as a program that serves only lower-income students in less affluent schools. And teachers, facing limited class time, fear serving a breakfast will encroach upon instruction.

Rise and Shine Illinois has taken the approach of direct outreach to school administrators, principals, teachers and parents. The sheer number of school districts and schools makes individual outreach time- and resource-intensive. Large-scale responses and policy changes will deliver the most breakfasts to children. Rise and Shine Illinois sees great opportunity in the Breakfast Challenge, in strengthening the School Breakfast and Lunch Program Act and in leveraging the Community Eligibility Provision.



## ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PROGRAM ACT

The Illinois General Assembly enacted the Illinois School Breakfast and Lunch Program Act in 2000 in recognition of the importance of the National School Breakfast Program "as an effective measure that must be widely implemented to insure more adequate nutrition for Illinois children." The legislation provided a minimum 15 cent per meal reimbursement in addition to any federal reimbursement. In 2009, an amendment offered a 10 cent per meal incentive for increases in breakfast service, and grants were made available to schools to pay the start-up costs of a breakfast program. The 2009 amendment also included a requirement that districts provide a breakfast program in schools in which at least 40 percent of students are eligible for free and reduced-price lunches. In recent years, meal reimbursements are reflective of the state's fiscal challenges, and the State of Illinois per-meal reimbursement has dropped to only 2 cents per meal.

# RESPONSES

## RISE AND SHINE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

The Illinois Commission to End Hunger has identified the expansion of school breakfast as a central strategy in addressing hunger among children in Illinois. The Rise and Shine Illinois campaign is a partnership of Central Illinois Foodbank, EverThrive Illinois, Greater Chicago Food Depository, Illinois Coalition for Community Services, Illinois Hunger Coalition, Midwest Dairy Council and St. Louis Area Foodbank, with support from the national child hunger organization Share Our Strength and the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. The campaign is endorsed by the Illinois State Board of Education and the Illinois Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics. The goal of Rise and Shine Illinois is to raise broad awareness of hunger among schoolchildren and encourage community members to “Request breakfast for your school.” The campaign, developed by Chicago-based ad agency Downtown Partners, includes a website, [www.riseandshineillinois.org](http://www.riseandshineillinois.org), that serves as a hub of information for school breakfast as well as an action center for anyone interested in assisting with the program.

## BREAKFAST CHALLENGE

The annual Breakfast Challenge incentivizes schools to increase the number of students receiving breakfast daily. With support from Midwest Dairy Council, funds are available to schools that increase the number of meals served via alternative breakfast models. Schools entering the challenge receive a marketing starter kit including school breakfast flyers, posters and banners to increase participation. The maximum award amount is \$5,000 per school.

## GRANTS

While the cost of food for the School Breakfast Program is reimbursed by the federal government, expenses remain for the delivery and service of breakfast. Equipment and supplies like insulated bags, Grab N Go carts and trash cans ensure the safe and efficient implementation of alternative breakfast models. Rise and Shine Illinois offers grants to cover these extra costs. Applying schools must either be implementing or preparing to implement an alternative model. All applications must have authorized approval by the School Principal and Food Service Nutrition Director. Since its inception, Rise and Shine Illinois has awarded 45 grants and more than \$200,000 statewide.

## ALTERNATIVE BREAKFAST MODELS

Schools often provide breakfast in the cafeteria, well before the start of the school day. Three primary models exist to provide breakfast efficiently and to as many children as possible.

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Breakfast is offered in the classroom during the first few minutes of the day when activities are occurring such as taking attendance, children turning in homework, or morning announcements. Breakfast in the Classroom is one of the most effective ways to ensure that all children have access to breakfast.
- **Grab N Go:** Children receive breakfasts before classes start in hallways or other high-traffic areas. Grab N Go is popular among middle schools and high schools.
- **Second Chance:** Children receive breakfast later in the morning, during recess or a snack/brunch break.







*“There’s a great need for breakfast in the morning here. Not only does Breakfast in the Classroom give kids access to a nutritious meal, it also increases academic performance and gets students into school on time – because they don’t want to miss the meal.”*

*– Frank Mikl, Principal, Jane Addams Elementary, Melrose Park*



*“We’ve seen a drastic reduction in the number of kids that are coming down to the office with stomachaches and headaches and things, because often kids don’t make that connection, that they didn’t eat, and they think they’re sick.”*

*– Nancy Ganci, Principal, Memorial Elementary School, Taylorville*

*“We’re able to begin on time rather than having to take 20 to 30 minutes calming the students each day. We’re getting an extra 20 minutes to teach our students.”*

*– Scott Riddle, Principal, Beardstown Middle School/High School*



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## SUPPORT BREAKFAST FUNDING IN THE CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, or Child Nutrition Reauthorization, is set to expire on September 30, 2015. The law authorizes all federal child nutrition programs, including the School Breakfast Program, establishing rules and funding levels.

## UTILIZE THE COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) allows schools in high-poverty areas to offer breakfast and lunch to all students at no charge. The provision eliminates school meal applications, reducing the administrative burden on school districts and reducing paperwork for parents struggling to put food on the table.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS

- Make breakfast a priority by requiring the School Breakfast Program in your school(s).
- Contact the school district foodservice director and ask what you can do to support the launch or expansion of school breakfast.
- Promote the breakfast program to ensure all parents are informed and aware of your support for the importance of eating a nutritious breakfast.

### PARENTS AND TEACHERS

- Advocate for breakfast at your school by contacting your superintendent, principal, foodservice director or PTA.
- Organize a meeting of school personnel, parents, school board members and administrators to discuss breakfast.

### SCHOOL FOODSERVICE MANAGERS / DIRECTORS

- Advocate for your school to adopt the Community Eligibility Provision.
- Implement alternative breakfast models that make breakfast part of the school day.
- Conduct a school- or district-wide survey to assess the breakfast needs of the school community.
- Promote the breakfast program to staff and students.

### LEGISLATORS

- Support breakfast funding in the Child Nutrition Reauthorization.
- Ask school district leaders in your community if their schools have implemented breakfast.



## DATA

# TECHNICAL BRIEF

This report utilizes data collected by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) from schools on monthly participation in the National School Breakfast Program (NSBP) and includes data on October through May. All district-level estimates were derived by aggregating the data from all participating schools in the district. Schools with missing October data were excluded from this analysis. Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap provided the child food insecurity rates.

*The following explains how each estimate was calculated:*

**County Food Insecurity Rate (%):** The percentage of children in the county living in households experiencing food insecurity as determined by Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap.<sup>1</sup>

**District Total Enrollment NSBP:** The October enrollment data indicates the total number of students in the district enrolled in the National School Breakfast Program.

**District Percentage Increase in NSBP Participation:** After calculating the average daily participation in the National School Breakfast Program for two successive school years, the percentage increase in the National School Breakfast Program was estimated by subtracting the difference between the time periods and then dividing by the average daily participation in the earlier year.<sup>2</sup>

**District Percentage Free/Reduced (FR) Rate (%):** The percentage eligible for free and reduced breakfast was calculated using the number of free and reduced eligible students in October divided by the number of students enrolled in the National School Breakfast Program in October.<sup>3</sup>

**District Percentage of FR Breakfasts Actually Served (%):** Using monthly data from October to May, the district percentage of Free/Reduced breakfasts actually served was calculated. Then, the total free and reduced breakfast actually served was divided by the total potential free and reduced breakfasts that schools could have served to eligible students.<sup>4</sup>

**Total Dollars Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts Were Actually Served:** The potential Federal dollars the school district would have received if 70% of free and reduced breakfasts were served to eligible students was calculated by using monthly participation from October to May and using the reimbursement rates for free and reduced breakfasts for the school year. Reimbursement rates differ based on whether schools are classified as severe or non-severe need. In severe need schools the reimbursement rate was \$1.89 for free and \$1.59 for reduced breakfasts in the 2013-2014 school year. In non-severe need schools, the reimbursement rate was \$1.58 for free and \$1.28 for reduced breakfasts.<sup>5</sup>

1. Feeding America. *Map the Meal Gap*. Available at <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/data-by-county-in-each-state.html>

2. Average Daily Participation = Total Meal Count for School Year / Total Serving Days for School Year

District Percentage Increase = (Average Daily Participation in year 2 - Average Daily Participation in year 1) / Average Daily Participation in year 1

3. District Average Free and Reduced Rate % = (# of free breakfast eligible students in October + # of reduced breakfast eligible students in October) / # enrolled in National School Breakfast Program in October

4. Total Potential Free Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students Free\_October \* Total Serving Days\_October) + (Eligible Breakfast Students Free\_November \* Total Serving Days\_November)....(Eligible Break Students Free\_May \* Total Serving Days\_May)

Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced\_October \* Total Serving Days\_October) + (Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced\_November \* Total Serving Days\_November)....(Eligible Break Students Reduced\_May \* Total Serving Days\_May)

Total Potential Free and Reduced Breakfasts = Total Potential Free Breakfasts + Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts

Total Actual Free Breakfasts = Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_October + Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_November...Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_May

Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts = Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_October + Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_November... Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_May

Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts = Total Actual Free Breakfasts Served + Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts Served

District Percentage of Free and Reduced Breakfasts Actually Served (%) = Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts Served / Total Potential Free and Reduced Breakfasts

5. Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served = ((Total Potential Free Meals Served\_Severe Need \* 1.89) \* .7) - (Total Free Meals Actually Served\_Severe Need \* 1.89) + ((Total Potential Free Meals Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.58) \* .7) - (Total Free Meals Actually Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.58))

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served = ((Total Potential Reduced Meals Served\_Severe Need \* 1.59) \* .7) - (Total Reduced Meals Actually Served\_Severe Need \* 1.59) + ((Total Potential Reduced Meals Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.28) \* .7) - (Total Reduced Meals Actually Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.28))

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free and Reduced Breakfasts Were Actually Served = Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served + Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served



# 2013-2014 BREAKFAST REPORT BY DISTRICT: TOP 100 SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY ENROLLMENT

DISTRICT	COUNTY	CEP Participation	County Food Insecurity Rate 2012 (%)	October Total Enrollment	Average Daily Participation	District % Increase in Participation in NSBP	District Free/ Reduced (FR) Rate (%)	District FR Breakfasts Actually Served (%)	Total Dollars Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts Were Actually Served
Addison SD 4	DuPage	No	16.4%	4215	234.8	-1.4%	70.3%	72.9%	\$(26,741.55)
Alton CUSD 11	Madison	No	20.7%	6380	160.7	11.6%	61.6%	41.4%	\$287,712.47
Archdiocese of Chicago-Nw Hwy	Cook	Yes	20.8%	31947	101.3	6.6%	78.2%	33.9%	\$2,404,710.37
Arlington Heights SD 25	Cook	No	20.8%	3385	1.6	-27.3%	9.9%	3.2%	\$48,616.68
Aurora East USD 131	Kane	Yes	20.1%	13965	180.7	9.4%	100.0%	22.3%	\$1,745,754.70
Aurora West USD 129	Kane	No	20.1%	12986	165.3	0.3%	62.6%	33.7%	\$758,547.93
Ball Chatham CUSD 5	Sangamon	No	19.4%	3155	39.6	2.9%	22.4%	28.3%	\$64,153.76
Barrington CUSD 220	Lake	No	18.2%	7114	39.2	29.9%	22.0%	20.5%	\$196,144.73
Batavia USD 101	Kane	No	20.1%	3297	24.2	-46.3%	16.4%	18.4%	\$63,994.01
Belleville SD 118	St Clair	No	21%	3863	115.8	5.7%	67.6%	48.7%	\$142,066.65
Belleville Twp HSD 201	St Clair	No	21%	4967	206.0	14.0%	41.1%	20.8%	\$253,503.99
Belvidere CUSD 100	Boone	No	21.0%	8231	129.1	13.0%	47.2%	32.9%	\$376,238.07
Berwyn North SD 98	Cook	No	20.8%	3419	126.8	-10.3%	79.3%	17.4%	\$411,196.63
Berwyn South SD 100	Cook	No	20.8%	3818	216.3	-6.5%	82.6%	54.5%	\$126,708.55
Bloom Twp HSD 206	Cook	No	20.8%	3213	86.9	-3.9%	83.4%	9.9%	\$421,892.29
Bloomington SD 87	McLean	No	17.1%	5377	167.7	-6.9%	55.5%	44.8%	\$193,914.19
Burbank SD 111	Cook	No	20.8%	3382	80.0	23.2%	68.1%	27.2%	\$235,732.02
Cahokia CUSD 187	St Clair	Yes	21%	3654	162.5	-8.4%	100.0%	45.4%	\$234,652.57
CCSD 93	DuPage	No	16.4%	3627	46.1	5.0%	38.8%	25.6%	\$160,494.33
Champaign CUSD 4	Champaign	No	20.5%	9366	76.4	-5.8%	56.7%	25.6%	\$621,119.56
Chicago Heights SD 170	Cook	No	20.8%	3388	115.7	-14.2%	95.0%	35.9%	\$291,049.38
CHSD 218	Cook	No	20.8%	5592	129.5	24.8%	64.2%	14.7%	\$522,991.26
CHSD 99	DuPage	No	16.4%	7205	131.1	-0.6%	19.2%	19.4%	\$151,256.29
Cicero SD 99	Cook	No	20.8%	13220	253.3	-1.1%	92.0%	33.1%	\$1,199,185.56
City of Chicago SD 299	Cook	Yes	20.8%	383318	261.6	8.1%	87.6%	42.3%	\$24,818,636.12
Collinsville CUSD 10	Madison	No	20.7%	6564	111.1	7.7%	58.1%	32.4%	\$360,472.26
Comm Cons SD 59	Cook	No	20.8%	4921	62.0	0.9%	61.6%	20.7%	\$389,394.06
Cons SD 158	McHenry	No	17.8%	4882	24.7	-5.1%	13.9%	12.1%	\$74,299.24
Cook County SD 130	Cook	No	20.8%	3509	218.1	15.9%	86.9%	71.8%	\$(14,187.08)
Crete Monee CUSD 201U	Will	No	17.0%	4840	107.2	-0.3%	66.1%	33.2%	\$311,202.83
Crystal Lake CCSD 47	McHenry	No	17.8%	7623	35.2	31.0%	30.8%	18.5%	\$284,427.04

DISTRICT	COUNTY	CEP Participation	County Food Insecurity Rate 2012 (%)	October Total Enrollment	Average Daily Participation	District % Increase in Participation in NSBP	District Free/Reduced (FR) Rate (%)	District FR Breakfasts Actually Served (%)	Total Dollars Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts Were Actually Served
CUSD 200	DuPage	No	16.4%	10759	59.0	-6.5%	27.2%	27.8%	\$327,870.97
CUSD 300	Kane	No	20.1%	20098	123.0	0.1%	46.6%	33.9%	\$859,811.09
Danville CCSD 118	Vermilion	No	24.3%	5904	156.8	-6.0%	77.5%	37.5%	\$372,895.49
Decatur SD 61	Macon	No	22.8%	8461	147.0	8.0%	79.5%	45.6%	\$430,620.09
DeKalb CUSD 428	DeKalb	No	20.0%	6047	81.9	2.1%	55.3%	27.9%	\$345,240.59
Dolton SD 149	Cook	Yes	20.8%	3169	315.4	2.5%	100.0%	81.0%	\$(90,520.15)
DuPage HSD 88	DuPage	No	16.4%	3869	164.8	25.1%	52.4%	16.5%	\$277,186.23
East Maine SD 63	Cook	No	20.8%	3487	49.3	-3.4%	62.2%	15.8%	\$310,869.25
East St Louis SD 189	St Clair	Yes	21%	6114	250.1	-9.5%	100.0%	45.5%	\$378,617.97
Edwardsville CUSD 7	Madison	No	20.7%	7570	37.3	4.7%	18.3%	37.5%	\$95,624.55
Elmhurst SD 205	DuPage	No	16.4%	3523	73.1	-3.3%	24.7%	24.8%	\$97,064.88
Evanston CCSD 65	Cook	No	20.8%	4345	30.8	-3.7%	46.9%	15.6%	\$286,514.53
Evanston Twp HSD 202	Cook	No	20.8%	2972	298.3	5.1%	44.8%	22.3%	\$166,299.87
Freeport SD 145	Stephenson	No	22.3%	4189	132.2	2.3%	71.3%	40.2%	\$227,909.66
Galesburg CUSD 205	Knox	No	23.2%	4505	90.0	-5.1%	69.1%	27.1%	\$323,481.98
Glenbard Twp HSD 87	Dupage	No	16.4%	8439	73.0	17.0%	32.1%	10.8%	\$423,832.84
Glenview CCSD 34	Cook	No	20.8%	4318	32.3	1.1%	21.7%	24.0%	\$84,362.13
Granite City CUSD 9	Madison	Yes	20.7%	6295	182.7	26.6%	67.0%	39.1%	\$334,540.22
Grayslake CCSD 46	Lake	No	18.2%	3897	35.6	-2.2%	28.5%	21.6%	\$134,212.51
Harlem UD 122	Winnebago	No	24.1%	6950	71.6	5.0%	54.3%	20.4%	\$485,161.69
Hawthorn CCSD 73	Lake	No	18.2%	3877	39.4	-5.5%	30.7%	23.1%	\$135,752.29
Highland CUSD 5	Madison	No	20.7%	3006	42.4	-1.5%	32.0%	30.5%	\$80,675.96
Indian Prairie CUSD 204	DuPage	No	16.4%	18901	50.0	11.2%	24.0%	20.8%	\$503,940.67
J S Morton HSD 201	Cook	No	20.8%	8320	202.1	36.0%	88.0%	11.1%	\$1,122,566.89
Jacksonville SD 117	Morgan	Yes	21.5%	3590	82.5	11.3%	62.9%	35.7%	\$205,994.89
Joliet PSD 86	Will	Yes	17.0%	11570	128.1	20.6%	100.0%	22.1%	\$1,452,810.30
Joliet Twp HSD 204	Will	No	17.0%	6119	137.1	-1.8%	61.8%	10.9%	\$582,533.66
Kankakee SD 111	Kankakee	No	22.9%	5414	154.6	-0.1%	88.2%	42.7%	\$333,245.12
Kildeer Countryside CCSD 96	Lake	No	18.2%	3146	6.8	-22.7%	10.3%	14.2%	\$42,280.16
Laraway CCSD 70C	Will	No	17.0%	6208	125.9	7.7%	91.7%	5.5%	\$787,396.12
Leyden CHSD 212	Cook	No	20.8%	3279	188.4	7.7%	47.2%	22.6%	\$203,011.16
Lincoln Way CHSD 210	Will	No	17.0%	7061	12.7	-37.8%	9.8%	7.4%	\$98,660.23
Lombard SD 44	DuPage	No	16.4%	3054	38.8	-15.8%	30.7%	29.0%	\$94,834.37
Marion CUSD 2	Williamson	No	22.9%	3886	143.5	0.9%	53.5%	48.4%	\$114,301.87
Mascoutah CUD 19	St Clair	No	21%	3519	44.8	-5.1%	26.8%	18.2%	\$105,739.81
Mattoon CUSD 2	Coles	No	23.8%	3560	132.2	2.7%	57.0%	33.1%	\$194,614.22
Maywood-Melrose Park-Broadview 89	Cook	Yes	20.8%	5316	466.8	7.9%	97.0%	90.4%	\$(289,080.13)
McHenry CCSD 15	McHenry	No	17.8%	4508	49.7	31.3%	42.6%	17.5%	\$270,668.02
McLean County USD 5	McLean	No	17.1%	13253	51.1	1.6%	31.1%	29.5%	\$372,731.65

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Moline-Coal Valley CUSD 40	Rock Island	No	19.7%	5898	48.8	0.1%	49.9%	21.1%	\$381,581.93
North Chicago SD 187	Lake	No	18.2%	3520	63.8	-35.4%	79.4%	15.8%	\$393,999.22
O Fallon CCSD 90	St Clair	No	21%	3503	36.9	-9.0%	21.4%	33.9%	\$59,974.46
Oak Park - River Forest SD 200	Cook	No	20.8%	3317	116.0	9.9%	19.0%	17.7%	\$91,359.81
Oak Park ESD 97	Cook	No	20.8%	4583	20.3	0.2%	27.6%	13.0%	\$183,065.41
Oswego CUSD 308	Kendall	No	14.8%	17122	63.8	6.0%	27.7%	30.2%	\$425,109.80
Palatine CCSD 15	Cook	No	20.8%	9635	75.3	-4.0%	54.1%	23.4%	\$614,548.09
Pekin PSD 108	Tazewell	No	18.5%	3777	86.8	8.5%	66.6%	38.5%	\$202,609.00
Peoria SD 150	Peoria	Yes	20.7%	14531	247.7	17.5%	86.8%	55.7%	\$472,529.19
Plainfield SD 202	Will	No	17.0%	27764	33.8	16.1%	20.1%	16.8%	\$674,669.61
Proviso Twp HSD 209	Cook	No	20.8%	5092	186.9	71.3%	46.4%	21.0%	\$343,804.16
Quincy SD 172	Adams	No	19.7%	6865	146.9	-0.7%	60.3%	41.0%	\$271,539.02
Rich Twp HSD 227	Cook	No	20.8%	3469	199.2	2.4%	77.9%	22.4%	\$339,821.04
Rock Island SD 41	Rock Island	No	19.7%	6861	122.4	-2.9%	69.4%	36.4%	\$379,452.19
Rockford SD 205	Winnebago	No	24.1%	28493	111.2	1.8%	83.1%	23.5%	\$2,792,536.93
Round Lake CUSD 116	Lake	No	18.2%	7298	128.3	12.1%	74.0%	21.1%	\$684,819.48
SD 45 DuPage County	DuPage	No	16.4%	3355	42.6	-18.8%	47.6%	21.0%	\$208,336.84
SD U-46	Kane	No	20.1%	40777	161.3	4.4%	58.4%	37.7%	\$2,048,537.86
Springfield SD 186	Sangamon	Yes	19.4%	15244	141.1	10.6%	80.3%	38.3%	\$992,679.49
Sterling CUSD 5	Whiteside	No	22.6%	3234	77.6	-5.8%	59.2%	24.6%	\$229,289.95
Thomton Twp HSD 205	Cook	No	20.8%	5805	309.9	5.1%	78.9%	21.3%	\$578,559.05
Township HSD 211	Cook	No	20.8%	12067	180.9	-0.7%	30.6%	24.3%	\$426,719.93
Township HSD 214	Cook	No	20.8%	12059	72.6	17.0%	27.8%	20.8%	\$409,249.63
Triad CUSD 2	Madison	No	20.7%	3656	34.7	7.2%	21.5%	25.0%	\$78,982.41
Urbana SD 116	Champaign	No	20.5%	4094	119.2	4.0%	69.3%	33.6%	\$266,571.81
Valley View CUSD 365U	Will	No	17.0%	17355	218.7	8.0%	63.0%	38.1%	\$897,104.27
Waukegan CUSD 60	Lake	No	18.2%	16417	122.5	-21.6%	80.7%	19.6%	\$1,741,475.82
West Chicago ESD 33	DuPage	Yes	16.4%	4018	140.1	3.2%	57.4%	48.2%	\$135,543.06
Wheeling CCSD 21	Cook	No	20.8%	6517	48.6	-5.5%	57.9%	15.3%	\$546,909.29
Woodstock CUSD 200	McHenry	No	17.8%	6424	66.5	-12.3%	46.1%	26.2%	\$336,896.78







### RISE AND SHINE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

The Rise and Shine Illinois campaign is a partnership of several anti-hunger organizations, with support from the national child hunger organization Share Our Strength (Illinois No Kid Hungry) and the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. Illinois No Kid Hungry is a public-private coalition working to end childhood hunger in Illinois by ensuring all children get the healthy food they need, every day. Launched in 2012 as a partnership with Share Our Strength and the Illinois Commission to End Hunger, the campaign is working to connect children with effective nutrition programs, like school breakfast and summer meals, while teaching families how to cook healthy food on a limited budget.

### RISE AND SHINE ILLINOIS PARTNERS



*The Illinois School Breakfast Report was funded by the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. The data was compiled by the Social IMPACT Research Center at Heartland Alliance. The report was written by the Greater Chicago Food Depository.*

**For more information, contact the Greater Chicago Food Depository at  
773-247-3663 or [schoolbreakfast@gcfd.org](mailto:schoolbreakfast@gcfd.org).**